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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
LAU, HOI CHING	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2612	

DATE MAILED: 11/01/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/820,471	ROBINSON, JOHN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Hoi C. Lau	2612	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *07 April 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-15* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *15* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *07 April 2004* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *6/18/04*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1- 15 have been examined.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the "remote weather station" of claims 3 and 13, must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 6, 7, 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Quick (U.S. 20010056435) in view of Orr et al. (U.S. 5,815,417).

Regarding **claim 1**, Quick teaches a system comprises:

installing a software agent and a wireless communications device on an emergency responder (21) computer terminal (30 or PDA or wireless PC) having an emergency response data program (software) (figure 2 and paragraphs 49,65,67,70,86);

querying the emergency response data program upon activation by an emergency responder using the software agent to determine the state of predefined data elements generated and stored by the emergency response data program (figure 6 and paragraphs 49,53,68);

creating a transmission file of the data elements obtained in the query (figure 3, 4 and paragraphs 68, 86-88);

transmitting the transmission file to a wireless gateway (figure 3, 4 and paragraphs 68, 86-88);

extracting the data elements on a centralized computer system connected to the wireless gateway (figure 3, 4 and paragraphs 68, 86-88);

inserting other text information into database systems to retrieve associated data to be displayed on screen (figure 3,4 and paragraphs 68,71,72,81,82-83);

posting the display for web access by permitted users (figure 3,4 and paragraphs 68,71,72,81,82-83).

It fails to specific mention a method to convert geographic data to a GIS formats and forwarding the resulting display to an Internet-based Geographic Information System and recreating the key elements of the emergency response data program display using predetermined supplemental map data. Further, it fails to specific mention of converting text information to be displayed directly on screen to HTML format.

However, it teaches the information includes text information is forwarding the resulting display through Internet which is inherently on HTML format and recreating the key elements of the emergency response data program display using predetermined supplemental map data (figure 2 and paragraphs 45,48,65,72,74,75).

Orr teaches a GIS station 10 is interconnected with the emergency response system through Internet (figure 1 and column 1, lines 50-53 and column 3, lines 1-54 and column 4, lines 8-31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the Geographic Information System as taught by Orr with the emergency response as taught by Quick to convert geographic data to a GIS formats and forward the resulting display to an Internet-based Geographic Information System because it would

enhanced the gathering of the information to be processed and the flow of the information after the gathering, including the processing and distribution of the information to ultimate user ("Orr" column 3, lines 2-4).

Further, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the system of Quick includes the step of converting text information to be displayed directly on screen to HTML format because HTML is a common format for Internet browser.

As to **claim 6**, the combination meets the limitation of claim and Quick shows the predetermined supplemental map data includes aerial photographs (paragraph 75).

As to **claim 7**, Quick shows the predetermined map data includes parameters of interest to a responding community (paragraphs 82).

As to **claim 8**, Quick shows the step of posting is accomplished using a secure server (paragraphs 84-85).

4. Claims 11, 12, 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Quick (U.S. 20010056435) in view of Orr et al. (U.S. 5,815,417), in further view of Alexandria et al. (U.S. 6,574,561).

Regarding **claim 11**, Quick teaches a system comprises:

a software agent inserted in an emergency responder computer terminal having an emergency response data program, the software agent having means to query the emergency response data program to determine the state of predefined data elements generated and stored by the emergency response data program and means for creating a transmission file of the data elements;

a wireless device inserted in the computer terminal adapted to receive the transmission file;

a wireless gateway receiving the transmitted file (figure 2);

a web portal connected to the application server for posting of the display for access by authorized users (figure 2,3,4,6 and paragraphs 49,53,65,67,68,70,71,72,81,86-88).

It fails to shows a GIS application server operably connected to the wireless gateway and having means to extract the data elements, means to convert geographic data to a Geographic Information System format, means to convert a first set of text information to be displayed directly on the final screen to HTML format, means for inserting a second set of text information into database systems to retrieve associated data to be displayed on the screen and means for creating the resulting display.

However, it teaches the information is forwarding the resulting display through Internet which is inherently on HTML format and recreating the key elements of the emergency response data program display using predetermined supplemental map data (paragraphs 45,48,65,72,74,75). Also, see rejection of claim 1.

Orr teaches a GIS station 10 is interconnected with the emergency response system through Internet (figure 1 and column 1, lines 50-53 and column 3, lines 1-54 and column 4, lines 8-31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the Geographic Information System as taught by Orr with the emergency response as taught by Quick to enhance a GIS application server operably connected to the wireless

gateway and having means to extract the data elements, means to convert geographic data to a Geographic Information System format, means to convert a first set of text information to be displayed directly on the final screen to HTML format, means for inserting a second set of text information into database systems to retrieve associated data to be displayed on the screen and means for creating the resulting display because it would enhanced the gathering of the information to be processed and the flow of the information after the gathering, including the processing and distribution of the information to ultimate user ("Orr" column 3, lines 2-4).

It also fails to show the wireless device includes transmitter which adapted to transmit the transmission files.

Alexander teaches a wireless device includes both transmitter and receiver which inserted in the computer terminal adapted to receive and transmit the transmission file for the emergency management system (figure 1,2 and column 7, lines 35-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the transmitting/receiving function for the field device as taught by Alexander to the wireless portable computer with receiver as taught Quick because it would provide a two-way communication to transmit data between system.

As to **claim 12**, the combination meets the limitation of claim and Alexander shows a GPS receiver attached to the computer terminal, said transmitter also transmitting position information from the GPS receiver (column 7, lines 35-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement a GPS transmitter/receiver to the wireless computer device because it would provide the

current status and positional information and time together with field assessment information to an emergency management center (column 7, lines 35-65).

As to **claim 14**, the combination meets the limitation of claim and Alexander show the geographic data includes data from the GPS receiver (column 7, lines 35-65).

5. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Quick (U.S. 20010056435) in view of Orr et al. (U.S. 5,815,417), and Alexandria et al. (U.S. 6,574,561), in further view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art (AAPA).

As to **claim 13**, the combination meets the limitation of claim except it fails to show an automated weather station having means for wind speed and direction sensing connected to the computer terminal, said transmitter also transmitting wind speed and direction.

However, AAPA teaches the CAMEO® modules is consisting of geometry of the plume and wind speed and direction (paragraph 47) wherein Quick's system is inter-connected with the CAMEO® database. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the system of Quick would able to access the wind speed and direction through database.

6. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Quick (U.S. 20010056435) in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art (AAPA).

Regarding **claim 2**, Quick teaches a method comprises:

determining what chemical the emergency responder has identified (paragraphs 49, 65);

determining the level of concern identified by the emergency responder (paragraphs 49,64,65).

It fails to specific method of determining date and time of day; determining geometry of the dispersion plume; and determining the origin of the plume defined by the emergency responder.

However, Quick's system is associated with CAMEO® wherein AAPA states that the information of date and time of day and geometry of the dispersion plume is consisted within CAMEO® database which emergency responder able to retrieve.

Further, AAPA states CAMEO® allows the plume diagram to be plotted on the street map and oriented in the downwind direction which would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the system of Quick would able to determine the origin of the plume defined by the emergency responder.

As to **claim 3**, the combination meets the limitation of claim except it fails to show a remote weather station is connected to the emergency responder computer terminal and wherein the step of determining a geometry includes the step of determining the wind speed and direction.

However, AAPA teaches the CAMEO® modules is consisting of geometry of the plume and wind speed and direction (paragraph 47) wherein Quick's system is inter-connected with the CAMEO® database. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the system of Quick would able to access the wind speed and direction through database.

7. Claims 4-5 and 9-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Quick (U.S. 20010056435) in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art (AAPA), in further view of Orr et al. (U.S. 5,815,417).

As to **claim 4**, the combination meets the limitation of claim except it fails to show the step of converting geographic data includes converting the geometry of the plume to a Geographic Information System format.

Orr teaches a GIS station 10 is interconnected with the emergency response system through Internet (figure 1 and column 1, lines 50-53 and column 3, lines 1-54 and column 4, lines 8-31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the Geographic Information System as taught by Orr with the emergency response as taught by Quick to convert geographic data to a GIS formats and forward the resulting display to an Internet-based Geographic Information System wherein to include the information of geometry of the plume as state in AAPA because it would enhanced the gathering of the information to be processed and the flow of the information after the gathering, including the processing and distribution of the information to ultimate user ("Orr" column 3, lines 2-4).

As to **claim 5**, the combination shows the step of converting geographic data includes converting the geometry of the plume to a Geographic Information System format which would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the GIS format is ESRI shapefile which is one type of GIS format as states in AAPA and would have been routine experimentation and optimization in the absence of criticality.

As to **claim 9**, the combination meets the limitation of claim except it fails to show monitoring all incidents hosted through the centralized computer system; and creating common incident information for chemicals identified by the emergency responder.

However, Quick shows a centralized database system which all incidents hosts through and stores common incident information for chemicals identified by the emergency responder (figure 2 and paragraphs 86-87).

Orr teaches the step of monitoring all incidents hosted through the centralized computer system; and creating common incident information for chemicals identified by the emergency responder.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the database as taught by Quick with the centralized computer system as taught by Orr because it would centralized the monitoring system to achieve the uniform control.

As to **claim 10**, Quick teaches the step of cross linking incidents occurring substantially simultaneously (paragraphs 50, 68, 83-85).

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claim 15 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

a. Jones (U.S. 2002/0069312) "System and method for the storage, management and sharing of spatial-temporal based information"

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hoi C. Lau whose telephone number is (571)272-8547. The examiner can normally be reached on M- F 8:30am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Hofsass can be reached on (571)272-2981. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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